(R. MEISTER [1])). According to HAWES they also penetrated into Crete (in Sphakia especially).

With 23 Zakonians HAWES found an average index of 85, with 98 Sphakiotes 84.7. This comes very near the index occurring with the Albanians who speak the Gheg dialect [2]). HAWES also stated that the absolute length and width and the sagittal contour of the head of these peoples are about the same.

Although HAWES' arguments are interesting, DUCKWORTH [3]) rightly pointed out that for the hyperbrachycephalic elements in the present population of Greece and Crete also mediaeval invasions have to be considered, especially those of the Venetians, the Lombards in general being closely related to the Dinarics (see their cephalic index curve in fig. 3 [4]).

The Greek blood index (2.26 according to HIRSZFELD and HIRSZFELD, 2.12 according to KUMARIS) comes very near the Dinaric index (2.28) but it also approaches the North-Italian blood index (2.82. HIRSZFELD and HIRSZFELD [4]).

The present population of Crete and Cyprus compared to their ancient inhabitants.

Some words concerning the present anthropological status of Crete and Cyprus, and their relation to the ancient population of these islands, may be added.

The distribution of the cephalic indices in Crete according to HAWES [5]) (p. 230) is as follows: Dolichocephalics (below 76.9): 29.6 %; mesocephalics (which he considers as 77—82, apparently adding 2 figures for the living head): 46.4 %; and brachycephalics (82 and higher): 29 %.

The spread of these groups is such that with the central population an index of 78—79 prevails, while the South-West (Selino and Sphakia) has an average of 80.9 and 80.4 respectively and the extreme East (Silva) of 80.4. HAWES considers it possible that in the West there was an invasion from Illyria, in the East from Asia Minor. Stating that the increase in brachycephalics started since the late Minoan, he supposes (l.c. p. 231)

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[1]) R. MEISTER. Denw und Achäer, Abhandl. der Sächs. Gesellsch. der Wiss. Phil. hist. Kl. Nº. 3. 1904.

[2]) With the majority of the Albanians a higher index is found, even with the Gheg Albanians. GLÜCK, who measured 14 men, found an average of 86.3. PITTARD, who measured 16 Gheg Albanians, however, found an index 85.5 and HAWES himself 85.1. See GLÜCK. Zur physischen Anthropologie der Albanesen. Wiss. Mitteil. aus Bosnien und Herzegowina, p. 375. PITTARD. Contribution à l'étude des Albanais. Revue de l'école d'Anthropologie, 1902, p. 240 and HAWES (l.c. supra).

[3]) DUCKWORTH. Report on the work in Athens and Greece. Brit. Ass. f. the advancement of Science, 1903 and 1912.

[4]) cf. SNYDER. Bloodgrouping in relation to clinical and legal medicine. London, Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1929.

[5]) HAWES. Report on Crete. British Association for the advancement of Science, 1908 and 1910.